



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

UNEASY VENEZUELA

The political situation in Venezuela, as we go to press, is fairly calm. The revolt which broke out some 10 days ago appears to be under control, but new trouble may break out at any time.

Resentment among many Venezuelans has increased against President Marcos Pérez Jiménez, who took office in 1952 with army help. Last month, Pérez Jiménez was chosen for another term in an election from which opposition candidates were barred. College students rioted, and police were used against them. Then, early this month, Venezuela's small air force revolted, but apparently unsuccessfully.

ATOMIC SHIP

America's first all-atomic surface warship, the U. S. S. *Long Beach*, is being built in a Massachusetts shipyard. The vessel will be run by atomic power and will carry nuclear weapons.

BETTER EDUCATED

Our country's working citizens are better educated than ever before, according to the U. S. Census Bureau. This government agency says that the average worker of today has completed 11.8 years of school, as compared to 9.3 years in 1940.

JANUARY EVENTS

This is Printing Week—a week to remember one of the nation's important industries. It is also Thrift Week, when we are reminded to develop habits of saving money.

Other January events include the month-long March of Dimes during which time funds are collected to fight polio; Robert E. Lee's birthday, January 19; National YMCA Week, January 19-26; and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, January 30.

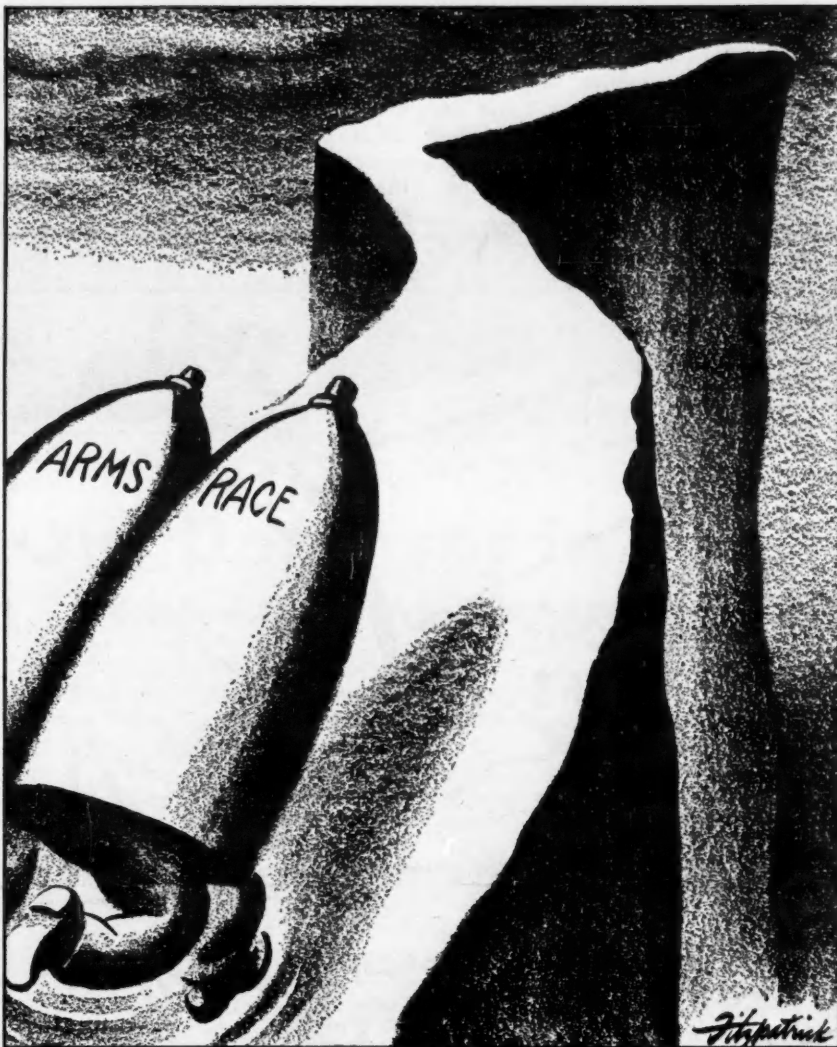
DRIVING HINTS

Winter driving can be extremely hazardous. If you drive and live in a section of the country that has ice and snow, remember these rules:

(1) Check your car carefully to make certain that tires and brakes are in good condition for rough winter road conditions. (2) Slow down if the streets are slippery. (3) Don't follow other cars too closely. (4) If you must stop on ice or snow, pump your brake pedal gently or you may skid.

CUTTING A TUNNEL

Within 2 years, crews of workmen from Italy and France hope to meet in the middle of Europe's towering Mont Blanc, located on the French-Italian border. Tunnel builders of both countries are now preparing to cut and blast a 7½-mile-long tunnel through the mountain. At present, only railroad tunnels and winding mountain roads connect France and Italy in the Mont Blanc region.



ISN'T THERE any stopping place short of disaster?

Bargaining with Russia

Can Anything Be Gained at This Time by Discussions with Soviet Union on Disarmament and Other Topics?

WHETHER or not anything can be gained by negotiating with Russia at this time is one of the most vital issues confronting U. S. leaders in 1958.

The disagreements between America and the Soviet Union are deep and complex. They range over a wide variety of topics, including disarmament and the future of divided Germany.

Last month's conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) brought the matter of negotiations to the fore. At the Paris meeting, leaders of the NATO lands (the United States, Canada, and 13 of our European allies) offered to confer with Soviet officials to try again to break the long stalemate over arms reduction. They said they preferred that talks be held in the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

In the UN? Holding such talks in the United Nations poses a big problem. The global organization has, to be sure, been the main forum for disarmament discussions over the last 10 years. Most of the arms-reduction talks have been carried on by a 5-nation subcommittee representing the

United States, Russia, France, Great Britain, and Canada.

Last fall, Russia withdrew from the committee. Moscow claimed that this group did not represent enough countries.

Trying to avoid a complete breakdown in disarmament talks, the United States agreed about 2 months ago to a proposal, favored by most UN members, to enlarge the disarmament body to 25 countries. Of the 25 nations on the new commission, 16 favor the U. S. position on disarmament, while the other 9 are either communist or neutral countries.

Russia lost no time in announcing that she would not work with this commission, either. Soviet leaders insisted that the entire membership of the United Nations take part in disarmament discussions. At present, the UN has 82 members.

One of Russia's reasons for opposing the new 25-member commission is that she and other communist lands would be outnumbered in the group. Moscow knows that it would not be able to have its own way.

On the other hand, U. S. leaders do

(Concluded on page 2)

America Changed By Rapid Growth

U. S. Population Increase Seen As Part of a Vast Trend In the World Today

ATEEN-AGER, well known to the writer of this article, recently came upon some family records that date back more than 2 centuries. In examining these, she was surprised by the large number of entries—from the 1700's and 1800's—concerning deaths of children and young people.

Similar entries could be found in the early records of practically any family, for childhood diseases such as diphtheria once took a heavy toll. At present, since many of these illnesses have been almost eliminated as causes of death, far greater percentages of the nation's children survive to adulthood and old age. This fact, combined with a high birth rate, makes our population grow rapidly.

According to the U. S. Census Bureau (federal agency which keeps count of our people), the United States will have 173,000,000 inhabitants before January ends. This is over 2¼ times as large as the figure for 1900. It seems probable that by 1970 there will be more than 200,000,000 Americans.

The present annual number of babies—considerably over 4,000,000—exceeds the entire U. S. population in 1790, when the first census was taken. Our net gain is about 250,000 people each month or 3,000,000 per year—the latter figure being approximately equal to the population of Kentucky or Louisiana.

Swift growth is one of the most striking and important trends in America today. This growth exerts influence on every phase of our national life. It creates a need for greater and greater quantities of practically everything. It means that we are becoming a stronger nation, and—at the same time—a more crowded one.

Are many other countries undergoing a similar expansion?

Yes. Some are growing far more rapidly than the United States. Certain observers remark that the populations in Latin America, Africa, and most of Asia are practically "exploding." The world now has about 2¾ billion people, and the number is increasing by 47,000,000 each year. The annual growth is roughly equal to the entire population of France or Italy. Experts believe that the world may have to support 6 billion men, women, and children by the end of the present century.

Medical progress is largely responsible for the swift increase. In Cey-

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Can U. S. Benefit by Negotiating with Soviet Union?

(Concluded from page 1)

not want to bring the entire membership of the UN into talks on disarmament. We feel that an 82-member group would be so unwieldy that nothing specific could ever be accomplished. There is no question that a majority in that body would, if a vote were taken, favor U. S. ideas on disarmament over those of Russia. Nevertheless, the Soviet-dominated representatives in the UN could "talk to death" any plan we proposed, and they could use an arms discussion in the Assembly to spread their propaganda.

Outside the UN? The NATO planners realized that Moscow might not agree to disarmament talks by the 25-member UN commission. Therefore, as a second choice, they suggested a meeting of foreign ministers. At such a conference, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles would represent our country, while Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko would represent Russia. The foreign ministers of Britain, France, and several other nations would be included.

Moscow promptly threw cold water on the idea of a foreign ministers' conference. Soviet leaders indicated they wanted talks on the highest level, presumably among top leaders—President Eisenhower, Nikita Khrushchev of Russia, and chief officials of other nations. Also, it was plain that they wanted to discuss various other issues.

The reaction of Soviet officials has raised these questions: Is Russia merely bluffing once again, with no intention of really wanting to end the cold war? Did Moscow leaders raise the question of another top-level conference purely for the purpose of stalling our plans to set up missile bases in NATO lands?

For talks. Some Americans think that, whatever the answers to these questions may be, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose in negotiating with Moscow. These people argue:

"We must do everything possible to prevent nuclear war. Russia has had nuclear weapons for some time. Today she is ahead of us in perfecting ways to deliver them. Though at this moment she may not be capable of carrying on missile warfare against the United States, evidence indicates that she'll be able to do so soon.

"While we could—and would—retaliate, there would be tremendous destruction and loss of life in the United States, in Russia, and in many other nations. There would be no winner in a nuclear war. Civilization would, in fact, be destroyed. To prevent such a catastrophe, we must agree to meet with the Russians whenever they are willing to do so.

"It is urgent that controls be placed on nuclear weapons and missiles as soon as possible. It will be far easier to limit the use of these weapons now than it will be later when they are perfected and many other nations have them. If that day ever comes, one rash act by some small power with a few nuclear weapons could well touch off the global destruction that we all fear.

"We must also offer to negotiate as a means of keeping NATO strong. Many of our European allies don't think we have strived hard enough to work out our differences with Russia. Unless we show them that we

have made every possible effort to negotiate, the people of some of these lands will put pressure on their leaders to deny us the missile bases we seek.

"Moreover, this type of pressure might increase to the point where we would be forbidden to use airfields in NATO countries and territories. It was such public opinion that almost forced us to lose our air bases in Iceland some time ago. Until we can catch up with Russia on missiles and rockets, these airfields are our first line of defense.

"A seeming reluctance to negotiate

will be wrecked, too. Such a conflict would undo all that the Reds have worked to achieve in the past 40 years.

"Moreover, the heavy outlay on arms is keeping a tremendous burden on the Russian people. A reduction in military spending would permit living standards to rise, and strengthen the position of the Soviet leaders in their own country. For these reasons, Russia might be more receptive to negotiating now than she has been in the past. Certainly it is a possibility that is well worth exploring."

Against talks. Other Americans

would like to persuade our leaders to sit down with them at the conference table. Russia's recent gains in missiles and rockets have put her in a strong bargaining position. Any agreement reached now would be strictly on Moscow's terms. Certainly if she would not agree on arms reduction and other issues at a time when she was weaker than we are, she will not yield in any way at a moment when, in the vital field of missiles and rockets, she appears to be stronger than we are.

"If we give in to Russia's demands, we shall be doing so because of the military threat she poses. We must not let ourselves be blackmailed in this way. To appease a dictatorship only leads to more demands. The world remembers what happened prior to World War II when Britain and France let Hitler of Germany have his way. It only encouraged him to try to get control of the whole world. Russia would step up its offensive in a similar way.

"Even if we agreed to negotiations without giving in on specific issues, Russia would profit by the talks. She would make statements to increase her popularity in Asia and Africa, and she would take advantage of every difference of opinion between us and our allies in the effort to divide us.

"Moreover, talks with the Soviet leaders would lull the American people into delaying the all-out defense and scientific effort that is necessary for us to catch up with Russia. Meanwhile, Moscow would drag the talks on, while lengthening her lead over us in rockets and missiles to the point where she could finally dictate a settlement on her own terms.

"Even if the Soviet Union did agree to what seemed a fair settlement, she wouldn't keep her word. She has broken pledge after pledge. One example is this: At the last summit conference between Russia and the United States at Geneva in 1955, Moscow pledged to work for a relaxation of international tension. Instead, she did just the opposite, and intensified her troublemaking, especially in the Middle East.

"What we must do is to improve our defenses and close the scientific gap that exists between us and Russia in rockets and missiles. Meanwhile, the Red dictatorship in Moscow may collapse in time from its serious weaknesses. When we are stronger and when Russia has a government that is less ruthless than the present one, then will be the time to negotiate. To do so now would only result in a big victory for communism."

These and similar arguments are being made by members of Congress and by people throughout the country. The issues involved are second to none in importance, so far as our national security is concerned.

—By HOWARD SWEET



"MAYBE you want me to do it for you?" is the cartoonist's title. In other words, nuclear bombs may disarm the world by destroying it unless steps are voluntarily taken to reduce the military power of nations.

will also lose us friends in other vital parts of the world. Many people in the so-called 'neutral' lands of the Middle East and southern Asia are swallowing Soviet propaganda which claims that the United States is not interested in achieving peace, but is plotting war.

"If we are to keep this region from falling into the Soviet camp, we must convince the various nations involved that it is the Soviet Union, not our country, that is blocking peace plans. Whenever Moscow contends that she is ready to talk with us about eliminating world tensions, we should immediately call her bluff and indicate our willingness to negotiate.

"Though negotiations with Moscow have never accomplished much in the past, there is reason to think that they might have more success now. Soviet leaders know there can be no victor in a missile-nuclear war. Even though they were able to rain destruction on the United States, their country would

think it is foolish and futile to negotiate with the Soviet Union in a summit conference now. They argue:

"Not only is there nothing to gain by meeting with Russian leaders under present conditions, but there is much to lose. They have no intention of reaching a settlement with us, for the present state of cold war suits their purposes. It creates fear and misery, an ideal climate for the growth of communism. It is deliberate Soviet policy to keep trouble stirred up, and to avoid settlements of any kind.

"It is plain that, if Moscow's leaders honestly wanted to settle their differences with us, they would have done so long ago. They could have done it in the United Nations Disarmament Commission. They could have taken steps to cooperate in other UN agencies or through normal diplomatic channels at any time—if only they had wanted to.

"To be sure, the Soviet officials

Pronunciations

Andrei Gromyko—än-drä' grō-mī'kō
Francisco Franco—frän-thēs'kō fräng'-
kō

Camel Nasser—gä-mäl' nās'ēr
Marcos Pérez Jiménez—mär'kōs pēr'ēs
hē-mā'nēs

Mikhail Menshikov—mīk-hīl' mēn'shī-
kōv

Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-
chawf

Sukarno—sōō-kār-nō

How Do You Rate?

By Clay Coss

DAVE Garroway, on his NBC-TV show "Today," recently reported that a survey in a large eastern university showed the large majority of students to be disinterested in political affairs. They know or care little about what is happening in national and international affairs.

Several years ago, a survey of youth opinion in 10 countries revealed that only the young people of France had less interest in political matters than did those in America.

Never before in our history has there been a greater need than now for informed and active citizens. The future of our democratic nation depends on the efficient operation of the government and on the wisdom of the people in making political decisions. Obviously, people cannot be counted upon to make sound judgments if they are uninformed on current issues.

True, our nation is in need of more scientists and scientific education. It is likewise in dire need of voters and leaders who can intelligently decide how to cope with the great problems created by scientific advances.



Clay Coss

Test your citizenship progress by asking yourself these questions:

1. Do you read your current history papers just in order to get a passing grade, or are you really trying to become better informed and more interested in public problems?

2. Do you, from time to time, discuss these problems with your friends and relatives?

3. Do you read the editorials and political columns in your daily newspapers?

4. Do you follow TV-radio news and political discussion programs?

5. Do you read any magazine that deals with public problems?

How you and other Americans answer these questions may mean the difference between peace, prosperity, and happiness, on the one hand, or war and tragedy, on the other.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographic area.

1. The capital city of Peru.
2. There is a controversy over whether the _____ report on the state of our defenses should be made public. This report was prepared by a group of private citizens for the President at his request.
3. Capital of Nebraska.
4. North American members of NATO are the U.S. and _____.
5. U.S. population is growing at the rate of _____ million a year.
6. World population by the year 2000 may be about _____ billion.
7. Soviet foreign minister is Andrei _____.

8. A number of Asian lands call themselves _____ in disputes between communist and free nations.

9. The Middle East city of _____.



THIS MAP SHOWS LOCATION of U. S. bases on Spanish territory

Our Defenses in Spain

European Land May Become NATO Member

THE United States government is taking an increased interest in Spain as a partner for helping to defend western Europe against aggression. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has made this clear in recent statements on our foreign policy.

After attending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) meeting in Paris last month, Dulles visited Spain. He had lengthy talks with the Spanish ruler, General Francisco Franco. As a result of the talks, U. S.-Spanish ties are expected to be strengthened this year.

Under a 1953 agreement, our naval and air forces now use bases on Spanish territory (see map). In return for the bases, Spain—a poor country—has been receiving U. S. aid for building defenses and for improving industry and agriculture. U. S. help in the past 4 years has exceeded \$300,000,000.

Congress has approved an additional \$40,000,000 for Spanish economic-military aid in 1958. Also, about \$70,000,000 worth of food products in U. S. government warehouses is scheduled to go to Spain this year. She is re-

questing \$30,000,000 more for economic improvements, and this request probably will be met—at least in part.

Secretary Dulles has said that General Franco is in close agreement with the anti-communist defense goals of NATO. The secretary's statement has led to predictions that Spain will be proposed for NATO membership soon.

Should Spain join NATO, she will be taking another big step toward closer relations with her European neighbors and the United States.

Franco came to power in 1939, after winning a 3-year revolution against the Republic of Spain. He and his followers contended that communists were rapidly gaining power in the republic—which had replaced the old Spanish monarchy in 1931. Franco's opponents charged that communists were not a serious danger, and claimed that Franco destroyed democracy.

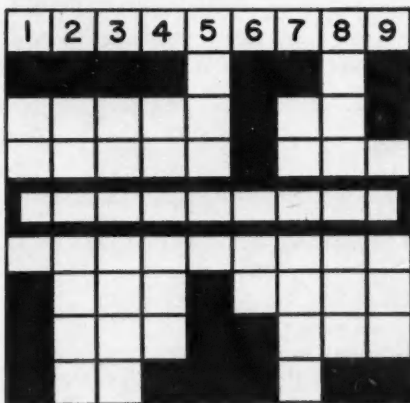
Our relations with the Spanish ruler worsened during World War II when the United States, her allies, and communist Russia fought against Germany's nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler. Hating the Reds, Franco showed friendship for Hitler, whom he hoped would defeat the Soviet forces.

The U. S. government had little to do with Spain after the war. Because Franco has consistently shown himself to be anti-communist, however, the United States negotiated an agreement providing for the Spanish bases in 1953—as the free world's troubles with communists increased. This was a step toward better feeling for the Franco government.

Spain was kept out of the United Nations when it was organized in 1945, but she was made a member in 1955—10 years after the UN was organized. This was a second step. Membership in NATO would be the third step in strengthening Spanish ties with the non-communist world.

Spain, the country: Area, 194,945 square miles, about that of California and Indiana together. Population, 29,203,000. Capital, Madrid; population, 1,700,000. Principal products, oranges, olives, cork, grain, fish. Annual per capita income, \$269.

was host to a recent conference of Asian and African countries.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: 1. lobbyists; 2. Perón; 3. buffer; 4. Bonn; 5. Rayburn; 6. Hill; 7. Lansing; 8. NATO; 9. State.

Readers Say—

I attended 8 years of school in East Germany, where the school system resembles that of Russia very much. In these schools you might get a good scientific education, but even this is not certain because of the lack of good teachers.

Politics, communism, and propaganda are carried into almost every subject. You are taught that James Watt did not really invent the steam engine, since Russians had done the basic research long before. Literature and history are exclusively used for spreading the doctrines of communism. Excellent students are not allowed to enter college unless they take an active part in "social activities," meaning communist youth organizations, and other similar groups.

The American school system has many defects, but it has one great advantage—it educates the masses. What is needed is a compromise between the American, European, and Russian systems. The ideal education should not stress one part of knowledge, such as science, but should create an "all around" student, who later specializes in one subject.

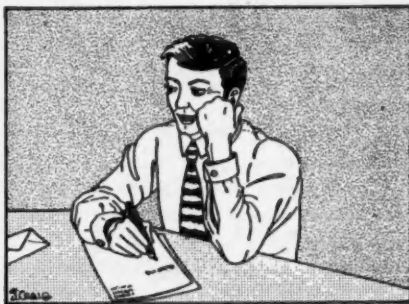
INGBERT GANS,
Giessen Lahn, West Germany
and Kansas City, Missouri

After discussing the Soviet educational system, our history class decided that we like our way best. The Russians study certain subjects more intensively, but we feel that we are getting a good education which will help us adjust to life situations. We should have more mathematics and science, but these courses should be added gradually. It would not be a good policy to have them forced upon us at once.

MRS. COBB'S 3RD PERIOD CLASS,
Pascagoula, Mississippi

When parental discipline is not present in the home, young people begin to feel insecurity and a lack of love by parents. They feel that if their parents don't care what they do, no one else will. America's democracy is based on its families.

MARY KILLORAN,
Owosso, Michigan



We read in "Readers Say" about the Westminster, Maryland, classes' project to aid schools in Korea. We wish to congratulate them, and tell about our project.

The juniors in Current Government Problems classes at Chambersburg Area Senior High School have contributed \$25 to CARE for its food crusade. Under this program, CARE, with the cooperation of the United States government, distributes \$1 packages containing 22 pounds of food in areas where hunger is acute.

We selected various countries in which we wished our packages to be distributed. A food package helps feed a family of 4 for a month.

JUDITH MCCONNELL,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

All through history, the predecessor to war has been an armaments race. We should learn and profit from past experience. Perhaps we should direct our research more toward peaceful development instead of pouring the taxpayers' money into the race for destructive missiles.

ROBERT HOFFMAN,
Dover, Massachusetts

American education has lowered its standards too much. Teachers direct their instruction mainly at the average or below-average students rather than at the top 10 or 20 per cent. This has its good points, but it is a bad policy to hold back those who learn faster.

GAIL SURLS,
San Diego, California

The Story of the Week

Hot Report

"The Gaither report on the state of our defenses should be made public—except for parts of the study that deal with secret military matters. Americans must be told the truth about the nation's military power and how it compares with that of the Soviets. We need this knowledge to help us support wise defense policies in the years to come."

Such is the argument made by certain Americans. Others reply:

"The Gaither report contains many military secrets and must be kept under strict security wraps. Release



H. ROWAN GAITHER, JR., first chairman of prominent group of Americans who studied our military strength and weakness for the President. There have been conflicting reports over what this group thinks about our nation's defense situation—also on whether its views should be made available to the public.

of information contained in this report, which was expressly prepared for use by top government officials, would be harmful to the nation's best interests."

Just what is this report and what does it say?

The secret defense study was prepared by a group of leading businessmen, scientists, and others headed by H. Rowan Gaither, Jr., a 48-year-old lawyer and board chairman of the Ford Foundation. The report named after him is the latest in a series of special detailed studies of our defenses as compared with the military power of Russia. One of the study group's aims was to seek ways of protecting Americans from the threat of a nuclear assault.

The Gaither report, based on some 6 months of work, was given to the President and his top advisers last fall. Since that time, newspapers in various parts of the nation have printed stories on information which has supposedly "leaked" out about the top-secret report.

In general, the Gaither report is said to warn that America is in the gravest danger in its history because we are falling behind Russia in military strength—especially in the field of long-range missiles. The study is believed to call for a great increase in defense spending over the next decade or so to help us match the growing Soviet military might.

The White House says that the Gaither report shows America to be far from weak "at this time," despite rumors to the contrary. However, the Administration has, as we go to press, refused to say whether or not the con-

troversial study shows we are rapidly losing ground to the Reds in military strength as is claimed by certain newsmen.

School Aid Plan

Congress is now going over President Eisenhower's aid-to-education plan which includes the following points:

1. Four-year federal scholarships averaging \$750 to \$800 annually for 10,000 students a year over the next 4 years. State and local groups would decide on who is to get the scholarships.

2. Grants to the states to help them work out methods for choosing the most competent students and encouraging them to complete their high school education.

3. Funds to help the states improve programs for teaching science and mathematics.

4. Teaching fellowships for a total of 4,500 graduate college students over the next 4 years to help them prepare for a career in teaching.

5. Funds to graduate schools to help provide laboratory and other teaching equipment as well as salary increases for teachers of these institutions.

6. Financial aid to colleges for the purpose of setting up foreign language centers for teachers, government workers, and other groups.

7. About \$79,000,000 for the National Science Foundation to encourage the training of more science students and teachers.

The total cost of the proposed program over a 4-year period, including expected state expenditures, would be nearly 2 billion dollars.

Cairo Parley

Since the widely publicized Asian-African conference ended in Cairo, Egypt, a short time ago, there has been much discussion as to its effect on the prestige of the free world and the communists. While most delegates to the parley were not appointed by their home governments and were thus not official representatives of their nations, they did express opinions held by large numbers of their countrymen.

Despite the fact that a majority of the delegates at Cairo were hostile to



TWO-DOOR Rambler American is offered this year by American Motors. It has a 6-cylinder, 90-horsepower engine, and is reported to be lowest priced U. S. car.

America and its allies or were outright communists, there were some hopeful developments along with discouraging ones at the parley. Here are some of the encouraging signs at the meeting:

(1) Egyptian President Gamal Nasser, whose country played host to the parley, didn't attend. Rightly or wrongly, many observers feel he stayed away because he felt the conference was largely dominated by pro-Reds, whom he does not want to gain too much power in Egypt.

(2) Delegates from Ethiopia, Tunisia, the Philippines, and certain other lands of Africa and Asia did all they could to defend the United States and its allies.

(3) When an attack was made on our racial troubles, a delegate from India pointed out that the U. S. government is working hard to overcome this problem.

(4) Pro-Red resolutions to condemn American policies in South Korea were turned down. So was a move calling for the annexation of Taiwan (Formosa) by Red China.

Despite these hopeful signs, many of the delegates at Cairo were much more critical of us and our allies than they were of the communist countries. This indicates once again that we have a big job ahead in winning over to our side the people of 2 continents which

contain around two-thirds of the world's population. While it will be an uphill fight, we have many African and Asian friends working with us in this campaign.

UN Contest

Would you like to win a trip to Europe or Mexico? You may be the lucky winner of a trip abroad if you enter the Annual United Nations Student Contest. Other prizes include college scholarships and cash awards.

Every high school student in the United States and its possessions has a chance to win these prizes by taking a written examination on the UN in his own high school next March 3. The 2 best examination papers from each school will be entered in state-wide competition. Two winners of each state contest will then compete to determine the 2 national winners.

The contest is sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, together with many state and local groups. The AAUN has prepared a special study kit, which is now ready for use, containing the information to be covered in the forthcoming exam. One kit will be sent free to each school entering the contest. Additional kits are available at 50 cents each.

If you would like to take part in the contest, your teacher can obtain complete details for you by writing to the American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

More on Indonesia

The dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over West New Guinea is continuing, though it no longer appears to be as intense as it was a few weeks ago. At that time it looked as though Indonesia would deport all Dutch citizens and seize their commercial and business interests. (A large percentage of Indonesia's commercial activities were once handled by the Dutch.)

Many Dutch enterprises have actually been taken over by Indonesia, and some 10,000 persons have been forced to leave the island country. An additional 35,000 Dutch, however, still live in Indonesia.

Now it looks as though the Indonesian drive to oust its Dutch residents will slow down a bit. In fact, the



MAYFLOWER II is in Miami, Florida, on a winter cruise. The British-built ship last year followed route taken from England by the original *Mayflower*, which brought Pilgrim settlers to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620.

island country has ordered large numbers of technicians from the Netherlands to remain on their jobs.

One reason for the change in Indonesian policies is that the seizure of Dutch interests and mass deportations has led to a serious breakdown in the island country's economic life. There is a growing realization among Indonesians that communists have been taking advantage of the troubled conditions to gain power for themselves. President Sukarno, a leader of the anti-Dutch movement, has been temporarily relieved of his duties as head of the nation's government.

Meanwhile, Indonesians say they will buy arms from communist countries because Uncle Sam ignored their requests for weapons in past months. Arms are needed, officials of the island country contend, to put down rebellions against government authority. Some Americans feel that we should provide these arms rather than having Russia do so.

It is not at all clear, at our press time, just what the final outcome of the struggle in Indonesia will be.

Battle Over Tariffs

Battle lines are forming on Capitol Hill over our foreign trade policies. The lawmakers are sharply divided over trade plans suggested by President Eisenhower a short time ago. These include:

(1) Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 5 more years. This law, which is due to expire next June 30, grants certain tariff-reduction powers to the Chief Executive.

(2) A request for additional Presidential powers to make further cuts up to 25% in tariff rates, on certain imports if other countries do likewise.

Opponents of these proposals argue: "It isn't fair to American manufacturers and workers to open up our doors to low-priced foreign articles made by people whose pay scale, as a rule, is much lower than ours. We are already faced with rising unemploy-



IN ISRAEL, young woman displays jewelry made by craftsmen who work at home. The craftsmen, originally from Yemen, are highly skilled artists.

ment, and this problem will only become worse if we ease up on our trade barriers."

Supporters contend: "We must relax our trade restrictions because it is the only way that our allies can earn money with which to buy American goods they need. Actually, we profit from increased foreign trade, for the more others sell to us, the more they can buy from us."

We shall soon have a major article on foreign trade.

Honors for Lawmakers

Work is already piling up for the second session of the 85th Congress. Many hundreds of new bills have been introduced, and congressional study groups have begun hearings on important problems relating to our defenses, foreign affairs, agriculture, and other matters.

But even though the lawmakers are hard at work on important congres-

sional duties, they take time out now and then from their busy schedule for other activities. On the opening day of Congress—January 7—for instance, the lawmakers paid tribute to House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas who had become 76 the day before. On January 9 the Senate honored Vice President Nixon on his 45th birthday.

In February Congress plans to take time out to honor Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, who will have completed his 46th year on Capitol Hill—an all-time record for total length of service in Congress. Senator Hayden, who served in the House for 15 years before entering the Senate, first came to Congress in 1912—a few days after his state was admitted to the Union.

Only 2 other members of Congress have served for 40 years or longer in the lawmaking body. They are Sam Rayburn, with nearly 44 years to his credit, and Georgia's Representative Carl Vinson who has served 43 years.

The woman lawmaker with most years to her credit is Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. She is in her 33rd year on Capitol Hill.

This and That

Hungarians who fought for freedom from Red oppression in the fall of 1956 are now on trial for their lives. In sham court trials, more and more brave Hungarian freedom fighters are being sentenced to death at a time when the Reds are posing as champions of peace and disarmament.

Russia's new ambassador to the United States is Mikhail Menshikov, a trade expert. Menshikov is already known to American officials. He served here for a time in the mid-1940's as deputy director of a United Nations relief agency. Before taking over his present post, he served as Moscow's ambassador to India.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) controversy over possible reorganization of the Department of Defense, and (2) Egypt.

News Quiz

Population Expands

1. About how many people does our country now have: 152,000,000; 173,000,000; 187,000,000 or 200,000,000?
2. The population of the world as a whole is increasing by approximately how many per year: 12,000,000; 33,000,000; 47,000,000; or 69,000,000?
3. Discuss some of the challenges that science faces as a result of this growth.
4. How has expansion in population been helping to keep America prosperous?
5. In the United States, what age groups are growing the most rapidly?
6. Which American geographical regions are making the heaviest gains?
7. In terms of percentages, is our farm population growing or declining?
8. The average "metropolitan area" now sprawls over a large cluster of cities and towns. Describe the governmental problem created by this situation.

Discussion

1. If you live in a rapidly expanding city or community, what are some of the major problems arising because of its growth?
2. In cases where there are several local governments operating in large "metropolitan areas," how do you think they can best cooperate in dealing with common problems such as crime, traffic, etc.?

Talks with Russia?

1. What steps were taken at last month's NATO meeting in the effort to break the stalemate over disarmament?
2. Why has Russia been opposed to holding arms-reduction talks in the UN Disarmament Commission?
3. Why does the United States object to bringing the entire membership of the UN into talks on disarmament?
4. How did Moscow react to suggestions that a meeting of foreign ministers be held to discuss disarmament?
5. Summarize the views of those Americans who think that negotiations with Russia at this time are worth trying.
6. What arguments are advanced to support the opinion that talks with Russia now would be harmful to U. S. interests?

Discussion

1. Do you favor or oppose talks with Russia at the present time? Explain.
2. Do you believe that disarmament talks will have more chance of success if held inside the UN, or if held outside the global organization? Give reasons.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly tell about the controversy over the Gaither report.
2. What were some good and bad developments at the Cairo parley?
3. Briefly describe Eisenhower's new school-aid proposal.
4. What are some arguments for and against renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act?
5. Why has Indonesia apparently made a change in its anti-Dutch policies?
6. Trace U. S. relations with Spain during and since World War II.

References

- "Can We Deal With Russia?" by Vera Micheles Dean, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, December 1.
- "The Times Call for Iron Nerves and Stout Hearts," *Saturday Evening Post*, December 21.
- "The Secretary of State Declares: 'Our Cause Will Prevail,'" by John Foster Dulles, *Life*, December 23.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) correct; 2. (a) very large; 3. (b) stormy; 4. (d) become a reality; 5. (c) inborn; 6. (b) boldness; 7. (a) existing state of affairs.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Two young doctors met for the first time since they were at college together. "I'm specializing in nerve treatment," said the one.

"Have you had success?" asked the other.

"I should say so," was the reply. "When I finished with my last case, the patient asked me to lend him \$10."



"The baby sitter is here."

Butcher: I can't give you any more credit, sir. Your bill is bigger than it should be.

Customer: I know that. Just make it out for what it should be and I'll pay it.

★

Bernard Shaw one day received an invitation from a celebrity hunter: "Lady X will be at home Thursday between 4 and 6."

The famous author returned the card. Underneath he had written: "Mr. Bernard Shaw likewise."

★

A breakfast guest at the White House during the Coolidge administration was astonished to see the President pour his beverage from cup to saucer. Not to be outdone, the guest followed suit.

The President added cream and sugar in the saucer, and tasted the mixture with his spoon.

The guest was about to do likewise when Mr. Coolidge set the saucer on the floor for the dog.

★

Lady Customer (hunting husband's birthday present): Is this all of the men's socks that you have?

Clerk (who had shown her 20 pairs): That's all, lady, except the ones I have on.

America Grows

(Concluded from page 1)

lon, for example, the battle against malaria and other diseases caused a 34% reduction in the death rate during a single recent year. Mexico, which reduced its death rate by 43% during a 10-year period, is likely to double its population between now and 1980.

Can the world easily provide food and other necessities for its rapidly growing numbers of people?

No. Most countries of the world—and especially the underdeveloped lands where a large percentage of the growth now occurs—find it almost impossible to keep up with the needs of their expanding populations. A United Nations official, writing in the *New York Times Magazine*, says: "Poor people are more numerous today than ever before, because population is skyrocketing in the poorer countries."

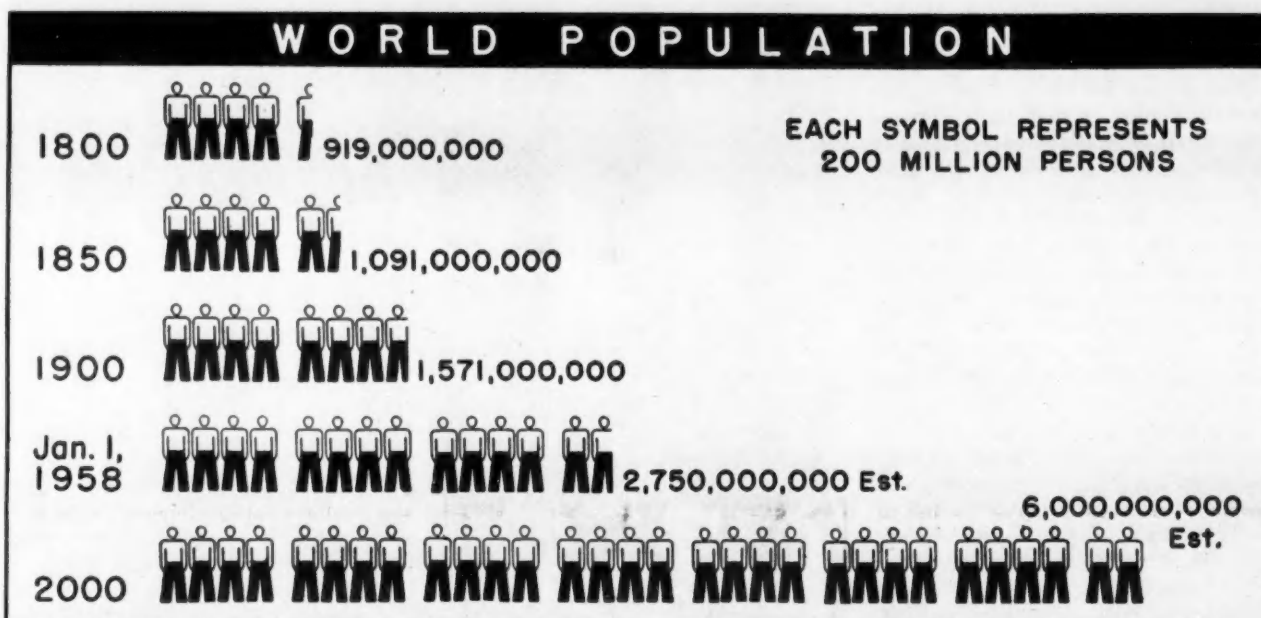
Stepping up the production of food and other supplies—to fill the needs of growing populations—poses a tremendous challenge to scientists, economists, and political leaders all over the world.

The United States is more fortunate than most countries, since it easily produces enough goods to support an expanding population. But, even here, serious problems arise.

For instance, we are using minerals and other resources at a rapid rate. The United States consumes about half of all the materials used by the entire free world. Our demand for crude oil rose thirtyfold during the first half of this century, and our consumption of iron was multiplied 3½ times in that same period.

If the future needs of America's growing population are to be met, we must exert all possible effort to avoid waste. Science, meanwhile, must continue to seek new materials and new sources of energy—atomic and otherwise—to replace those which will eventually be exhausted.

As to energy sources—U. S., British and Russian experiments on "taming the hydrogen bomb" for peacetime purposes are noteworthy. This is a difficult task; but, according to atomic experts, it could solve man's power problems "forever." Hydrogen-atomic power plants could obtain their fuel in practically unlimited quantities from sea water.



Besides the increasing demand on resources, what are some other effects of population growth in the United States?

First, we are getting to be a crowded nation. Cities are becoming larger and more congested. We have less "elbow room." Traffic and parking problems are multiplying. It seems almost impossible for our federal, state, and local governments to keep up with the rising demand for improved highways and expanded airport facilities.

The need for hospitals and schools keeps growing. As a result of the shortage of teachers and classrooms, pupils in certain areas now receive only part-time schooling.

People who live in the big cities find that they must travel farther and farther if they want to spend vacations at places that are uncongested and quiet.

On the other hand, by constantly expanding the market for goods and services, population growth helps keep America prosperous. It creates a heavy demand for homes, furniture and appliances, clothing, and countless other items.

The United States has been experiencing a business boom most of the time since World War II. Occasional declines or "recessions" have been of short duration. In general, economists expect America to remain fairly prosperous, and they cite our mushrooming population as one of the reasons.

So far as the United States is con-

cerned, it can be said that healthy economic conditions and fast population growth bolster each other. We gained comparatively few people during the great depression of the 1930's. The number of marriages declined, and so did the size of families. Our increase in the 10 years following 1930 didn't quite reach 9 million.

During and after World War II, with people becoming more prosperous and better able to support large families, this nation's birth rate took an upward swing. The population increased by more than 19,000,000 in the 1940's, and already has grown by about 22,000,000 since 1950.

As this period of growth continues, what is happening to the relative sizes of the different age groups in America?

High birth rates have caused the number of children and young people—17 and under—to increase by leaps and bounds. Meanwhile, a declining death rate has brought gains to the upper age brackets—65 and above. These 2 groups are now growing several times as rapidly as is the middle group—18 through 64.

Most of America's active workers and producers are in the 18-through-64 bracket. So, if the nation's ever-growing demands for goods and services are to be met, the average individual worker will need to boost his output. Improved labor-saving machinery will, in many cases, help him do so.

But in various fields there are likely to be shortages of skilled workers. As is well known, the United States already needs more teachers, scientists, doctors, nurses, and engineers than are now available. As the present crop of young people advances into the middle, or main working, group of our population, the shortages of trained persons in certain professional and technical fields should be gradually eliminated.

Which geographical regions in our country are making the biggest population gains?

In general, during recent years, the West has had the most rapid growth. Since 1950, the total population of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states has risen by nearly 27%. This compares to an increase of 13% for our nation as a whole.

Looking at all parts of the country, we find 6 states that have grown at

least twice as fast as the national average. They are Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Delaware, California, and Colorado. The Territory of Alaska also is making rapid gains.

As to our half-dozen states with the largest populations—the list remains the same, on a comparative basis, as in 1950. New York ranks first, and is followed by California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Texas.

What is happening to the relative sizes of our farm and city populations?

From a country whose 1790 population was more than 94% rural, we have—to a great extent—become a nation of city dwellers. Fewer than 17% of our people were living on farms in 1950, and by last April the percentage had fallen to 12.

According to latest available figures, nearly 60% of our people live in places known as "metropolitan areas"—large cities together with their suburban territories. The United States has at least 174 of these metropolitan areas, and since 1950 they have been growing 3 times as rapidly as the remainder of the country.

The most notable trend within such heavily populated sections is the "flight to the suburbs." Between 1950 and 1956, the outlying or suburban communities grew about 6 times as rapidly as did the central cities, and this movement continues.

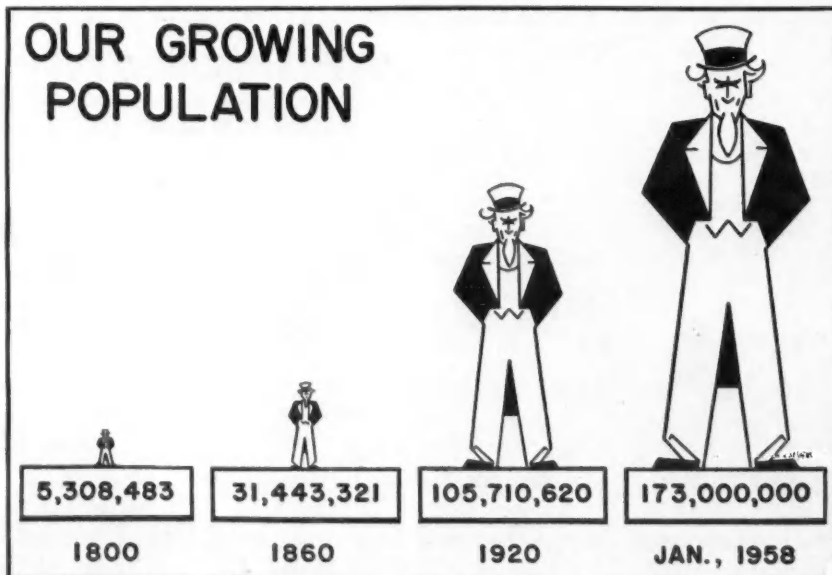
The average metropolitan area now sprawls over a large cluster of individual cities, towns, and various kinds of districts. The crowded region that centers upon Washington, D. C., for example, contains about 80 local governmental units of one type or another. Chicago's metropolitan area has roughly 1,000.

This creates serious difficulties. Major problems that arise, in and around any big city, generally affect the metropolitan area as a whole. Sometimes it is almost impossible, however, for the numerous local governing bodies to cooperate in handling these problems—involving such matters as education, traffic management, slum clearance, sewage disposal, and law enforcement.

Throughout the country, public administration experts are making careful studies in an effort to find ways of meeting this difficulty—one of the many problems and challenges that confront a growing America.

—By TOM MYER

OUR GROWING POPULATION



MORE SCHOOLS, houses, roads will be needed as U. S. population increases

History on the March - - - Counting Americans

IN 1790—the year after George Washington's inauguration as President—some 600 men began visiting town and farm homes to count our new nation's inhabitants. The men were taking the first nation-wide census of the United States, as directed by our Constitution. (See page 1 article on population trends today.)

The census takers of 1790 rode horses or walked through the thinly settled country. After making the rounds in the area assigned to him, a census taker posted his list of names in a post office or some other public place. People were asked to check the list to see that nobody had been overlooked.

Eventually, the lists were sent to the nation's capital, where all were added together. Our total population in 1790, as shown by the first census, was 3,929,214.

The Constitution provided that the American people be counted every 10 years, because the number of congressmen each state sends to the House of Representatives depends on the size of the state's population. If its number of people increases by a certain figure, a state may add a representative. If there is a decrease in population, a state can lose one of the total number of representatives it is entitled to send to Congress.

The Bureau of the Census, a part of the U. S. Department of Commerce, is the government agency responsible for conducting the count of population and



EARLY census taker working in Ohio

various other studies of importance.

As our country has grown, the census job also has grown. There have been more people to count every 10 years since 1790, and more information about each person has been gathered. Besides asking about adults' and children's age and sex, census takers now want to know how adults make a living, how much schooling they have had, and where they were born.

For the population census in 1960, the Census Bureau plans to employ about 170,000 individuals to help do the counting. This job will take from

2 to 4 weeks. Tabulating all the facts gathered during the census, however, will take close to 2 years—even though speedy machines are used for mathematical calculations.

While the population count is the best known operation of the Bureau of the Census, it undertakes many other tasks. Since 1940, it has made a count of houses and, on some occasions, carefully noted the kind and quality of housing used by Americans.

Other censuses, made at 5- or 10-year intervals, deal with the number and kinds of farms, factories, mines, and business establishments in the nation. Our big counting bureau also looks into the number and types of state and local governments every 5 years.

Census statistics are used in hundreds of ways. If Congress were considering a proposal to clear away slums, for example, the lawmakers would probably make use of census figures showing the number of homes and apartments in run-down condition.

A tractor manufacturer might plan a sales program for his product by examining census reports on the number of tractors already owned by farmers in various parts of the country. School officials might need census data on children who are nearing school age, so that plans can be made in advance to provide sufficient classrooms.

Taking a census is a practice almost as old as the history of man. In an-

cient Biblical times, Moses was perhaps the first leader to count and classify men available for military service. The Romans, in the days of the Caesars, made lists of persons liable to taxation.

European cities began to count populations as early as the 1400's. Nurnberg, a German city, made one of the first metropolitan censuses in 1449. Sweden claims to be the first country to have made a nation-wide census. The Swedish population count, in 1749, was based on records kept by churches.

William Bradford made one of the earliest listings of people in Colonial America. He recorded the names of the little band of Pilgrims that came from Europe aboard the *Mayflower* to found the Plymouth Colony in 1620.

As do many families today, those of colonial times used special blank pages in their Bibles to list births and deaths as they occurred.

The colonists were busy pioneers, though, and some had little time for keeping detailed statistics. When George Washington was a boy, for example, Virginia counted only persons over 16 who were subject to taxes. The total population of the colony was estimated by multiplying the number of persons listed for taxes by 3.

Massachusetts, on the other hand, has records of births, deaths, and total population that date back to the early days of this country.

—By TOM HAWKINS

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 9, 1957, to January 6, 1958, inclusive. The answer key appears in the January 13 issue of the CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

American Observer Semester Test

I. NEWSMAKERS. For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (One picture appears for which there is no numbered item.)

1. President of Yugoslavia
2. Chancellor of West Germany
3. U. S. Secretary of State
4. Chief Justice of the U. S.
5. Prime Minister of India
6. Secretary-General of the UN
7. Premier of the Soviet Union
8. U. S. Democratic Party leader

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. Communists may gain increased power in Indonesia as the result of (a) attack by the Soviet army; (b) revolts inside the country; (c) trade losses with other nations; (d) the use of "volunteer" troops from Red China.

10. The intercontinental ballistic missiles being developed by Russia and the United States are designed to (a) destroy nearby cities in wartime; (b) destroy distant cities in wartime; (c) act as earth satellites; (d) fly to the moon.

11. The main purpose of the U. S. foreign aid program is to (a) spread scientific knowledge; (b) give Americans jobs abroad; (c) increase our trade with foreign lands; (d) strengthen the free world against communism.

12. In recent UN disarmament debates, the United States agreed to stop nuclear tests for 2 years, provided that effective inspection would be set up and that (a) small nations would not produce H-bombs; (b) Russian troops would be withdrawn from Hungary; (c) all nations would stop producing atomic explosives for weapons; (d) free elections would be held in both East and West Germany.

13. It appeared at the end of 1957 that, in the race to build long-range missiles, (a) Russia had a lead over the U. S.; (b) the U. S. was slightly ahead of Russia; (c) both nations were slowing production of missiles; (d) Russia had a lead which could never be overtaken by the free world.

14. Which one of the following areas has received more U. S. aid than any of the others since World War II? (a) Latin America; (b) Asia; (c) Western Europe; (d) Africa and the Middle East.

15. The main reason why India is requesting a large loan from the U. S. is that she needs the money to (a) help develop the H-bomb; (b) provide emergency famine relief; (c) develop an earth satellite; (d) assist in her big factory-building program.

16. October 4, 1957, will go down in history as the date on which (a) a man-made earth satellite was successfully launched; (b) Britain announced an effective cure for cancer; (c) Milwaukee won the World Series; (d) Zhukov was deposed in Russia.

17. The over-all purpose of the UN Economic and Social Council is to help prevent war by (a) policing troubled areas; (b) eliminating undesirable living conditions; (c) suppressing rebellions; (d) judging territorial disputes.

18. During October and November, the UN's attention was drawn to tensions between (a) Syria and Egypt; (b) Saudi Arabia and Jordan; (c) Egypt and Russia; (d) Turkey and Syria.

19. Seven countries of eastern Europe are called "satellites" because, since World War II, they have been (a) carrying on space experiments; (b) dominated by the Soviet Union; (c) supervised by the UN; (d) annexed outright by East Germany.

20. In contrast to U. S. public school systems, which are handled by state and local governments, Soviet schools are under careful supervision of (a) the communist central government; (b) the churches; (c) the various Soviet Republics; (d) the labor unions.

21. Serious consultation between leaders of U. S. political parties on matters of foreign policy (a) has never been attempted; (b) has taken place, especially

in times of crisis, since 1940; (c) was tried in 1957 for the first time in U. S. history; (d) has not been attempted since Washington's time.

22. A controversial subject at recent NATO meetings was the U. S. proposal to (a) force Russia out of Hungary; (b) give Algeria independence; (c) place medium-range missiles in certain nations of western Europe; (d) scrap all nuclear weapons.

23. Most of the 900,000 Arab refugees who have been living in UN camps since 1948 demand that they be allowed to (a) remain in the camps; (b) move to the Soviet Union; (c) migrate to South America; (d) return to their former lands in Israel, or be paid for properties they left there.

24. Under the U. S. Constitution, the responsibility of deciding when a President is too seriously disabled to perform the duties of this office is (a) assigned to the Supreme Court; (b) given to Congress; (c) not clearly provided for; (d) delegated to a 7-man commission.

25. In the new session of Congress, the Democratic Party has a majority in (a) the Senate only; (b) the House of Representatives only; (c) both the Senate and the House of Representatives; (d) neither house.

26. East and West Germany have not joined together under one government because (a) Russia won't promise to allow free voting in a reunited Germany; (b) the U. S. won't promise to do so.

(Concluded on page 8)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

Career for Tomorrow - - In Commercial Art

Your Vocabulary

COMMERCIAL art is a broad vocational term, but in general it is applied to the work of persons who make the drawings that are used commercially — in advertisements, catalogs, books, and magazines.

If you choose this work and become employed by an advertising agency, you will help plan drawings to advertise a great variety of goods from soap to autos. Next, you may prepare the drawings and lettering for the advertising layout.

Commercial artists frequently specialize in 1 or 2 branches of their work. Those who do mostly *layout work* choose and arrange the pictures and lettering used in advertising displays. *Illustrators* are primarily concerned with making the sketches and drawings. *Letterers* design and execute the lettering needed for the job.

In addition to working for advertising agencies, commercial artists are also employed by printing and publishing companies, television and motion picture studios, commercial art studios, and department stores.

Some commercial artists work independently and are known as free-lance artists. They take on special assignments or draw pictures and then try to sell them. These artists have a great deal of freedom, but they often work long hours and do not have an assured income.

Qualifications. Artistic ability is the most important qualification you

need for success in this field. Your art teacher in high school may be able to help you decide whether or not you have the necessary talent for such a career.

Training. Take whatever art courses are available in your high school and also try to get as broad an educational background as possible. Courses in



COMMERCIAL artist at drawing board

English, history, literature, and the sciences are useful to commercial artists.

While some young artists find jobs soon after they finish high school and then learn the work as they go along, others get their training in schools of art or in colleges. In general, the more education you obtain, the better off you will be.

Job outlook. The U. S. Department of labor says that talented commercial

artists with good training should have no trouble in finding well-paying jobs in the years ahead. But the government agency warns that persons with poor training or with only mediocre artistic ability may find competition for jobs keen. Hence, it is well to check over your qualifications carefully before definitely deciding on this career.

Earnings. As a beginner, you may start at from \$40 to \$65 a week. Experienced artists usually have incomes of between \$3,500 and \$6,500 a year, though some of the more talented ones earn as much as \$15,000 or more annually.

This field is, of course, open to men and women alike.

Advantages and disadvantages. Generally, the work is highly interesting and challenging. Also, the earnings are good if you have talent.

But much of your work may have to be done under the pressure of a deadline. Also, the field is somewhat overcrowded and the path to success is long and hard. If you have only mediocre ability, or if you lack determination and drive, you had better not try to become a commercial artist.

Further information. Most libraries have books giving helpful information on commercial art. Ask your librarian to help you find these. You can also get useful information from artists in your community.

—By ANTON BERLE

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. The scientists were able to *rectify* (rĕk'tī-fī) their mistake. (a) explain (b) discover (c) correct.

2. The number of cases tried by the judge is *prodigious* (prō-dij'ūs). (a) very large (b) unknown (c) unbelievable (d) very small.

3. The missile test was postponed because of *inclement* (in-klēm'ent) weather. (a) extremely hot (b) stormy (c) very cold (d) cloudy.

4. The expected success of the new plan has not *materialized* (mā-tēr'i-āl-īzd). (a) ended (b) been paid for (c) been announced (d) become a reality.

5. Kindness was an *inherent* (in-hair'ent) characteristic of the judge. (a) often emphasized (b) interesting (c) inborn (d) outstanding.

6. No one has the *temerity* (tēm-ēr'i-tē) to tell the dictator. (a) opportunity (b) boldness (c) timidity (d) time.

7. The President said he would like to see an improvement in the *status quo* (stā'tūs kwō). (a) existing state of affairs (b) alliance (c) international controversy (d) science educational program.

Semester Test

(Concluded from page 7)

(b) West Germany refuses to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (c) West German industry has failed to make much progress; (d) Germans refuse to think of uniting their two countries.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

27. Britain, Greece, and Turkey are trying to decide what shall be done about the Mediterranean Island of _____.

28. For his effective work at the UN, Lester Pearson, of Canada, was awarded the _____ Peace Prize for 1957.

29. The United States has granted economic aid to 2 communist nations of eastern Europe, Yugoslavia and _____.

30. The NATO alliance was recently disturbed when _____ objected to the sending of arms to Tunisia by Britain and the United States.

31. Consultation and cooperation between leaders of the 2 major political parties on specific problems is known as _____.

32. Indonesia is demanding that the Dutch territory of West _____ be handed over to her.

33. The power held by each member of the "Big Five" to block the passage of measures in the UN Security Council is known as the _____ power.

34. In eastern Asia the only nation whose people have a life span and a literacy rate comparable to that of the American people is _____.

35. Scientists from 64 nations are cooperating in the 18-month study of the earth and atmosphere known as the _____.

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. A 3-year revolt has threatened French control of this territory.

37. This land became independent from British rule in August 1957.

38. Soviet influence in this Middle East land recently increased greatly.

39. City where heads of NATO countries met in December.

40. A Soviet attack on this Middle East nation was feared in October.

41. The UN is trying to mediate an India-Pakistan dispute over this area.

42. This communist nation of east Europe is free of Soviet control.

43. Carlos Garcia will continue as president of this Pacific nation.

44. The king of this North African land recently visited the United States.

45. This island nation, formerly

Dutch, is having serious internal troubles.

46. Russia has long wanted to control these straits as a Black Sea exit.

47. Rebellion against British rule in this island has continued.

48. The UN condemned Russia's brutal attack on this country in 1956.

49. This part of Germany is a member of NATO.

50. Harold Macmillan is the chief executive of this nation.

